

MANY BURIED IN THE RUINS

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Montreal, May 26.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock

this morning one of the most serious disasters that has visited the city for years took place at the Montreal Gas Company's works in the eastern section of the city. It was the explosion of the new gasometer which was only built last fall. It was

sulted in the death of five workmen and five were seriously, if not fatally, injured. The force of the shock was felt for miles around. A Canadian Pacific train had only just passed the place when the explosion happened, and the engineer says that the shock was so great that he feared that the engine would be thrown from the track. Doors were thrown open and buildings were shaken in large manufacturing establishments in the vicinity.

Two new gas tanks 130 feet in circumference were finished and the workmen of the Dominion

Bridge Company were engaged in finishing up the third. At about 8:20 a. m. people in the neighborhood of the tanks were startled by hearing a loud rumbling sound and the roofs of the tanks were suddenly seen to move upward. Then they fell with a crash, bringing the brick walls with them. This was followed by a thick dust-like cloud and flames then burst forth. The fire brigade at once arrived and the flames were soon extinguished and the tanks were again in use.

While the firemen were working cries of "Help!" were heard from below. Nothing could be done till the thick dust had subsided, when a horrible spectacle met the onlookers. At the bottom of the pit were men partially burned and wounded; some were trying to crawl forward on hands and knees and others lay motionless, riveted to the ground by heavy iron rails and girders. Immediately willing men, fearless of the dangers which menaced them by the overhanging iron pillars, descended into the pit and brought forth

the bodies of the men who had met their death. The first body recovered was that of Samuel Bell, age forty-two, who leaves a wife and five young children. The next body recovered was that of John Angell, age twenty-two, who leaves a young wife, who was carried away from the scene in an almost insensible condition. Samuel

McAfee, age twenty years, was badly injured and almost unrecognizable. His arms were closely folded on his chest and his feet firmly set, as if he had had a terrible fall. He was dressed in a worn, blue, heavy, deer-skin coat, with deerskin leggings and moccasins. John Angell, age forty-five, was a young man named O'Brien are also known to have been under the ruins, but their bodies have not yet been recovered.

There are various opinions as to cause of disaster, but it is generally believed that there was

A leakage of gas, and while workmen were searching for it the explosion happened. A few minutes before the explosion three men were seen to enter the building with a lighted lamp. The damaged gas is about \$200,000. The new gasometer was only recently built at a cost of \$110,000.

A HAIR'S BREADTH WOULD BE IRESPASSABLE

CHICAGO COURT OFFICERS PUZZLED BY A SQUARE

BETWEEN TWO COUSINS.—Chicago, May 26 (Special).—William and Ferdinand Seitzle are cousins and are the respective owners of adjoining lots at Thirty-first and Fox sts. Some years ago Ferdinand built a house on his lot, which encroached two feet and two inches upon his cousin's land. William verified this by a survey of the land after he and his cousin had had a falling out, and al-

once instituted suit for possession of the strip previously emptied by Ferdinand. He recovered judgment for possession and refused to compromise except by getting his land. The case was fought bitterly. The Supreme Court decided that William was entitled to his land and an order was entered directing the issue of a writ of possession. The writ was issued, but Sheriff Malleson failed to execute it, and William secured a rule by Judge

Baker to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt of court. The sheriff answered the rule by saying it was impossible for him to execute the writ without tearing down a portion of the house built by Ferdinand Setzke, or trespassing on his property. While it was admitted by the Sheriff's attorneys that the plaintiff was entitled to undisturbed possession of as much of the defendant's building as encroached upon his land, the trouble seemed to be how to get there.

The door of Ferdinand's house was on his own land, and the sheriff had no right to go through it without the owner's permission, which he could not get. If he entered the door, Ferdinand could legally defend his own property, and if need be shoot the officers, and the sheriff did not think the court would require him to take his life in his hand and make the attempt to enter the premises. The court cited a case in New-York

where one man infringed upon another's land by building a brick wall an inch and three-quarters over the line. The other man secured a judgment for possession, but the trespasser coolly told the sheriff to go on and take an inch and three-quarters from the brick wall, but defied him to trespass another eighth, or even a sixteenth of an inch.

"The defendant," said Judge Baker, "has the right to build a wall on his own land, but he has no right to build a wall on another's land."

to live in that part of his house which does not rest upon the plaintiff's land, and to live there his allotment for three score years and ten, but the plaintiff certainly has the right to do what he pleases with the portion of the building on his land. He may saw off two feet and two inches, provided he stays on his own land and does not trespass on the other's land; or he may cut a hole in the side of the house and entitle upon so much of the premises as is built upon his land. You may hold that this would be a trespass, but

Hired by a Son to Murder His Father.
Columbia, S. C., May 26 (Special).—A few days ago Joseph James, who lived near Timmonsville, was assassinated in his home. He was sitting at his supper-table with his only son, Joseph James, Jr.,

When a gun was fired through a window and a roar of bullets buck-stopped entered his side, killing him instantly. Young James was the murdered man's sole heir. The old man had considerable land and money, and did a small banking business, but he was something of a miser, lived in ordinary style, and held his son, who was twenty-five years old, in check. There was a general suspicion that the assassin had been hired to commit the deed, by some one interested in James' money.

death and charges were made against the son. The young man was highly incensed. He went to Darlington to have his accusers indicted for slander, but was arrested. Two negroes, Louis Williams and William Scott, were arrested. They swore that young James offered them \$500 each to kill his father, but that they refused to do so, and that Robert Arthur, colored, accepted the offer and committed the crime. He was

SUIT FOR DOWER IN THE NAVASSA ISLAND.
Baltimore, May 26 (Special).—Argument on the demurrer to the petition of Mrs. Isabella Duncan to be allowed her dower interest in the Navassa Island, be-

can to-day in the United States Court. The petition of Mrs. Duncan alleges that she is the widow of Peter Duncan, the original discoverer of the Navassa Island. He died in 1875. Shortly after the discovery, Duncan sold the property to E. V. Cooper, and he sold it to the Navassa Phosphate Company, then in the hands of a receiver. Mrs. Duncan asks the court to allow her dower on the ground that she never joined in the deed with her husband. The discovery of

TO GUARDA CONDEMNED MAN FROM LYNCH LAW
Knoxville, Tenn., May 24 (Special).—Hicks Carmichael, the negro who murdered the deputy sheriff D. A. Snipe, near this city last Sunday, was tried here this morning, and convicted of murder in the second degree.

degree. He was sentenced to be hanged on July 20. All efforts to lynch the prisoner will be repelled by leading men of the city, who have volunteered to guard him.